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A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., JAN. 15, 1901.

NO. 7.

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A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL HINTS.

1901.

Aim high.
Be steady.
Mid-Winter.
Resolutions?
Be scientific.
Be reasonable.
Be systematic.
Study comfort.
Tame the birds.
Beware of drafts.
Drive off the rats.
Happy New Year.
Watch the details.
Meet the demands.
Get out of the ruts.
Look out for minks.
Let in the sunshine.
Have regular hours.
Why quarter drones?
Make the hens work.
Comfortable hens lay.
Snow-shovelling time.
Yes, we know its cold!
Busy hens are healthy.
Fowls dislike strangers.
Neglects are dangerous.
Keep a complete record.
The future is promising.
Been to a poultry show?
Some men talk too much.
Carelessness and cruelty!
Cleanliness—godliness—etc.
Trap nests are object lessons.
A poor fancier laughs at utility.
The poultry industry is growing.
“Don't bite off more than you can chew.”

Experimental Farm Notes.

One More Individual Record Passes the 100 Mark—A Slight Increase in the Number of Eggs and Layers—White Wyandotte Hen No. 45 Heads the List With 144 Eggs—Six White Wyandottes, Six White Plymouth Rocks, One Rhode Island Red, One Silver Wyandotte and Two Felch Brahmas Have Reached the 100 Mark to December 1st—One Month Yet to Complete the Contest—General Notes and Comments.

The molting season is about over and the hens are gradually settling down to business. We shall now look for gains in our records each month, and believe that we can in 1901 greatly outdistance the showing of 1900.

Little White Wyandotte hen No. 45 has shown her colors and heads the list, displacing White Plymouth Rock hen No. 46, which held the championship for several months. It seems to be an unusually hard fight between the 'Dottes and Rocks for supremacy.

Averaging up the records of the list we publish this month, we find the following:

Six White Wyandottes averaged 117.1 eggs each.

Six White Plymouth Rocks, 115 eggs each.

Two Felch Brahmas, 103 eggs each.

There will be some interesting data to record when we get to summing up the year's work.

During the month of November the following number of hens were laying:

Pen No. 0	0
1	2
2	1
3	0
4	1
5	6
6	1
7	7
8	0
9	4
R. I. Reds	3
Miscellaneous	1

Total,

A gain of 8 layers over last month.

The above table represents the following number of layers of each breed:

Wyandottes	14
Brahmas	4
White Plymouth Rocks	4
Rhode Island Reds	3

During the month the following number of eggs were laid (not including miscellaneous stock):

Brahmas,	4 head,	39 eggs;	average 9.3
W. P. Rocks,	4 head,	34 eggs;	average 8.2
R. I. Reds,	3 head,	18 eggs;	average 6
Wyandottes,	14 head,	55 eggs;	average 3.13

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of November, was 17; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 6; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 4; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 3; the lowest number 0.

The standing of individual layers is as follows (from January 1 to December 1, excluding all that have laid under 100 eggs in that time):

No. 45, White Wyandotte	144 eggs
46, White Plymouth Rock	139
75, " "	131
86, Rhode Island Red	124
38, White Wyandotte	121
66, White Plymouth Rock	114
26, White Wyandotte	112
30, " "	111
18, " "	111
Silver Wyandotte	107
16, Brahma (Felch)	106
73, White Plymouth Rock	105
22, White Wyandotte	104
52, White Plymouth Rock	101
77, " "	100
32, Brahma (Felch)	100

The highest individual egg record for the month belongs to White Wyandotte hen No. 45, and White Plymouth Rock hen No. 66, each having laid 14 eggs.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during November was 155, being a gain of 53 over the amount laid last month.

During November the highest price we received for eggs was 31 cents a dozen; lowest, 29 cents; average, 30 cents.

We have just completed a new addition to our feed room, measuring 8 x 16 feet. It is our intention to make this part our feed room, using the former feed room exclusively for our cages, carpenter shop and general machinery. For more than a year we have been needing this extra room, but there were so many things to do that we could not get at it before.

Eggs and Egg Farming.

Are You Willing to Take an Oath, if Necessary, that Your Eggs are Strictly Fresh?—An Egg Over Three Days' Old May be Good, but it Does not Belong to the Class of Fancy.

Science has not yet invented a substitute for the egg.

The older the egg the less is that sweet, rich flavor noticeable.

Cold storage has done very little damage to the fresh-egg market.

Strains of heavy-egg producers can be obtained in almost any breed.

The egg farm that cannot supply Winter eggs had better go out of business.

It is more important to know the work of the individual hen than the average of the flock.

Thoroughbreds, bred for egg production, will give the much-coveted crop of Winter eggs.

The trap nest is of the same value on an egg farm as the incubator is on a general poultry ranch.

Chicago reports that dealers have stored away 216,000,000 eggs and are still buying up the supply.

Eggs from pure-bred hens are no better than those from dunghills if the feed is not of the right quality.

By careful selection the American class is rapidly getting up to the Mediterranean for egg production.

Warm houses, pure egg food, fresh water and not overcrowded quarters have their reward in Winter eggs.

Tennessee *Farmer* says: "With the market a fresh egg is a fresh egg and its freshness is its only standard of relative value."

Golden Egg says St. Louis is rapidly coming to the front in the business of storing eggs. A rough estimate claims 36,000,000 eggs now in cold storage in that city.

We have little faith in the theory that the "sweet, rich flavor" of the egg belongs to the breed. That condition alone is brought about by the quality of the food given the fowls.

On A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm are kept Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns and White Wonders, and we can find no particle of difference in the flavor of the eggs, as all our fowls are fed the same feed—save in exceptional cases where we are experimenting with certain foods.

There is a scarcity of eggs and they are hard to get, says *Golden Egg*. The cold storage invention has worked wonders in improving the food supply, but as applied to eggs it is far from a success. Until some method is employed that will keep the egg absolutely fresh after six months' storage, the new-laid egg will hold its own.

There is a big difference in the weight of eggs of pullets and hens, and of those laid by different breeds. An English authority gives the following differences: Single Comb Brown Leghorns, pullets, 17 1-2 ounces per dozen; hens, 21 1-2 ounces. Light Brahmas, pullets, 23 1-2 ounces; hens, 28 ounces. Black Langshans, pullets, 24 ounces; hens, 26 1-2 ounces. Pekin ducks, 35 1-2 ounces.

The question of feeding flavor into eggs has apparently been settled by Prof. F. E. Emery, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, who tried feeding onions to hens, with the result that the eggs of all those who ate the onions showed a more or less distinct flavor. Therefore it appears that to get fine flavored eggs it is necessary to restrict runs enough so that no considerable amount of the food can be of such a character as to yield ill-flavored eggs.

"I offered 22 cents a dozen for 60 cases of cold storage eggs at Binghampton yesterday," said a New York egg man to a representative of *Rural New-Yorker*, "but did not get them. The holder had paid about 18 cents, but naturally was not satisfied with a margin of four cents so long as he believed they were going higher. In the meantime the market may go to pieces suddenly as it sometimes does, but he is willing to take the chances. As soon as the poultrymen who are accustomed to getting Winter eggs get their hens into harness, look out for a drop in storage eggs."

Fowls, whether pure-bred or cross-bred, bred through several generations (the more the better) for egg production, will lay more eggs than similar fowls not so bred. This is a principle running through all domestic fowls and farm animals and is universally recognized. It is possible to obtain such results in pure-bred fowls, says Wisconsin *Farmer*, but ordinarily they are not so bred since they are bred for show and other purposes. If bred for eggs it may have been arranged for them to lay in the Spring, when there is a demand for eggs for hatching, and then they are permitted to rest the remainder of the year if they want to. This is not keeping them up to their best work as egg producers, and they cannot be relied upon as egg producers to any appreciable extent.

Egg production is one of the two very important purposes for which hens are kept. It is very important that the pure-bred hen be bred for egg production rather than for show room purposes, if she is to perform her best function as a profitable farm fowl, says Iowa *Homestead*. The inquiry is beginning to be made for egg laying strains as it was a few years ago in cattle to inquire for milk strains of beef cattle. When this matter has been carefully managed for a few generations with pure-bred fowls there will be more inquiry for cross-bred to lay eggs. Let the hens lay eggs. Not only let them, but encourage them to do so at all times in the year, and by such encouragement and selection, egg-laying strains can be produced and no mistake.

Our Egg Club.

Grand Laying Records by Hens Owned by Readers of A FEW HENS—Reports Solicited.

A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Maine, writes: "In your December number you mention an Egg Club and ask your readers to give it their support."

"While I am away from home the most of the day I cannot use trap nests, but I do keep an egg record from December to June. I have to break up my pens in June to make room for the chicks."

"I had a pen of fourteen pullets, April hatched, that laid 110 eggs each from December 1st to June 1st. I should say they averaged 110 eggs each for I suppose some laid more and some less."

"I feed a mash in the morning of oats and corn ground together, mixed with bran and middlings and a little animal or linseed meals, salted about as I should for myself. I scald this with boiling water the night before. Noon I feed green food—cabbage or beets. At night I feed cracked corn, oats or wheat, just as I think best. If warm I feed oats or wheat; if cold, cracked corn, and once in awhile whole corn. I give fresh water both morning and noon. I clean dropping boards every day if possible. I keep oyster shells, grit and cracked bone before them at all times. Of course, I do not feel obliged to follow the above to the letter, but if I think it best to skip the mash for one or two mornings and make them work for their breakfast I do so, but the above is about as near my method of feeding as I can give."

"My hens always lay well, so I continue this way, but if I could find a better way I would change—but not until I was sure I could improve the egg yield."

"One change I should make if I could, but I cannot, and that is to feed green cut bone in place of animal meal, as I think it would surely give me more eggs. But the bone here is a scarce article and bespoken for the year around, and besides as I am too busy to care for it in Summer, I have to do without it in Winter."

F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, writes: "I think Mr. Warren is exactly right when he says that the 200-egg hen must be kept laying, but his method of treating broodies is much more complex and laborious than mine, although the principle is practically the same."

"I have found that my best layers were the easiest to break up, and went to work again in less time than the others."

"I have had but three incorrigibles this season, and these were broken up by putting them outside the house. They would not wander off, but would spend most of the time walking around the yards, seeking a place to enter. I let them in at night and if they went on the nest the next day I put them out again. Two or three days is generally sufficient."

WHITE WYANDOTTES
Exclusively. Do you want eggs from leading strains? Great egg producers. 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.

Chas. W. Scranton, New Haven, Conn., writes that L. F. Dudley, of that place, is a great Rhode Island Red man. He hatches his pullets in May and has them laying in August.

Wm. T. Barker, Woodbury, N. J., writes: "I have ten White Wyandotte pullets. Seven were hatched in April and three the latter part of May. The latter have not begun to lay yet (December 18). One of the seven pullets laid November 21, and up to date I have got 72 eggs from them. The highest number was 5, on two different days, and only on one day did I fail to get an egg.

"I feed on clover hay, mash and table scraps, according to the way some of the best breeders advise in your paper."

H. T. Dearborn, East Mansfield, Mass., writes: "Being a reader of A FEW HENS, I have watched with considerable interest the results and reports of your Experimental Farm, and would like to tell you about my White Wyandottes.

"This is the ending of the 11th month, and one of my breeding pens have for this period averaged 14 3-4 eggs per hen each month, or 162 1-4 eggs per hen for the 11 months.

"I run my hens on the colony plan, having from five to fifteen females and a male in each house.

"From the hens just mentioned I raised about 300 chickens, and having carefully selected out the pullets that I intended to carry over, and getting them into their quarters along in October (although some had started laying as early as August 28th and all through September I was getting eggs). I feed them so as to keep them growing and to bring them to the laying point as soon as possible.

"Now what I am coming at is the—to my mind—splendid actions of Pen No. 1.

"This pen contains ten White Wyandotte pullets, selected for their uniformity of age, shape, size and Standard qualities.

"On the first day of November they laid two eggs; on the 14th five eggs and on the 29th and 30th, eight eggs each day; for the last seven days of the month, 42 eggs (laying every day during the month). There are two pullets that up to date (November 30) have not laid, so that in reality eight of the pullets have done the work.

"The eggs are all good size and of a rich brown color, and indications are that it will pay to watch this pen of birds. Several of my other pens have started in during this month and my matings are all of good stock. In my choice pens the pullets weigh from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 pounds.

"I also keep one pen of choice White Plymouth Rocks, but have never been able to make them equal my Wyandottes as layers, although I have a special liking for them."

Fred A. Hanaford, South Lancaster, Mass., writes: "During the year which ended November 1st, four of

our Wachusett strain of White Wyandottes (April and May, 1899, hatch) laid 200 eggs or over, as follows:

"No. 37, 200; No. 33, 203; No. 29, 206; No. 26, 219. No. 26 was perhaps the most profitable one, as she laid 24 eggs in November, and 24 in December, worth \$1.60. No. 29 laid the largest number in the shortest time, viz., 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days.

"A good many laid over 175 eggs, but we are aiming for 200 eggs and better. On completing their first year, our heavy layers, that we shall breed from the coming season, were put into another house where there are no trap nests, so we cannot give their second year's record.

"They are being well cared for and fed, but not pushed for eggs, as we want them to take a vacation and be ready to furnish strong, fertile eggs in March, April and May.

"One of our this-season's pullets, No. 185, laid 26 eggs in November, skipping only the 3d, 17th, 23d and 29th. No. 195 laid 21 eggs in November. No. 219, a Buff Wyandotte, laid 22 eggs in November.

"Our Rhode Island Reds, hatched June 1st, have done some big December laying, but as they are not in pens that have trap nests, cannot give individual records. They grow and mature quickly, the cockerels making a plump 4 to 4 1-2 pound roaster, and they certainly should have a place on most business poultry farms.

"We shall gradually get rid of our 150 Barred Plymouth Rocks, as they are not to be compared with either Buff or Wh. Wyandottes for eggs or for meat."

Benj. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass., writes: "Twenty-six pullets in November, 1899, laid 319 eggs; December, 354; January, 1900, 225; February, 367; March, 409; April, 448. Twenty-eight pullets in May laid 401 eggs; June, 354; July, 434; August, 451.

"August 17, one hen had some trouble in laying an egg, and was immediately killed for eating. It was the only one that was ailing during the time I kept them.

Buff L. Cockerels. First premium at Suffolk Co., Riverhead. W. Darling, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

BOYER likes White Ply. Rocks. I sell good ones. H. D. Hopkins, Montpelier, Vt.

S. C. WHITE and BUFF LEGHORNS
Choice Pullets and Cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each. Eggs in season.
PINE GROVE POULTRY YARDS, Jay (Essex Co.), N. Y.

BUY A PEN OF

S. C. White Leghorns

for \$6.00. Prime stock, no culls. Bargains.
HENRY R. INGALLS, Nortonhill, N. Y.

BARRED ROCK Cockerels.

Best, \$1 each; younger, 75 cents each.
FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN. WOODWARD M.
POFFENBERGER, Bakersville, Wash. Co., Maryland.

NIAGARA FARM

WHITE WYANDOTTES and
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
are hard to beat. BREEDERS, yearlings or
young, \$1.50 each.

All kinds of Poultry Supplies

Niagara Poultry Food contains Cut Clover and best quality Beef Scrap. No green food, bone or meat necessary if you use our Food. Price \$1.50 per 100 pounds. Circular and samples free. Write us,
W. R. CURTISS & CO., Ransomville, N. Y.

"Pullets hatched from March 21 to the end of April, White Wyandottes and half-bloods. First pullet egg August 10; next, September 20. Quite a good many in October. I find that with me at least a pullet hatched about the first of April will reach laying maturity in much less time than one hatched in May.

"Seventeen of these hens were set, but several did not sit long. In September twelve of them were sold, but got 286 eggs. Last of them were sold October 19. Got 100 eggs to that date. Was getting about five eggs a day then from eleven hens.

Have this year the same number of pullets, but all White Wyandottes. They laid in August 17 eggs; September, 137; October, 217; November, 217.

"Feed mash every morning, composed of scalded oats, bran and meal, with boiled vegetables or cut clover. Mash cooked in Winter, but mixed cold in Summer, except scalded oats. Sheridan's Condition Powder or charcoal usually in mash. Noon, oats. Night, two-thirds wheat, one-third cracked corn, with sunflower seeds as long as they last. Cabbage in Winter, Essex Rape in Summer. Cut bone three times a week in cold weather in place of oats at noon. Bowker's Animal Meal in mash in Summer. Scratching shed house."

106

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

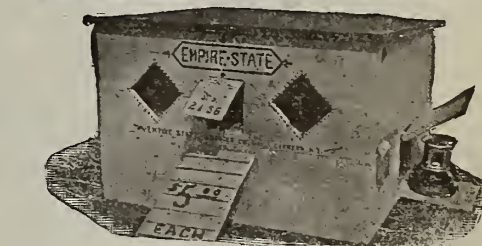
1 pk. Blue Blood Tomato Seed,	\$.15
1 " Northern Lemon Seed,	.15
1 " Mama's Favorite Onion Seed,	.10
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed,	.10
1 " City Garden Beet Seed,	.10
1 " 13-Day Radish Seed,	.10
1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed,	.15
3 " Brilliant Flower Seed,	.15

\$1.00

Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents.

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about **Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass** Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.



The EMPIRE STATE BROODERS Still Lead.

100 chick size, only \$5; 200 chick size, only \$10. Regular Steel Brooder Lamps, \$1.15 each; 1-2 doz. \$8.50. Summer Queen Brooder Lamps, \$1 each; 1-2 doz. \$5.50. Reliance Brooder Lamps (our leaders), 75c. each; 1-2 doz. \$4.25. 11-2 in. Compressed Wicks for above Lamps, 1 doz. 25c. Tested Incubator Thermometers, 40c. each; 1-2 doz. \$2.25. Tested Brooder Thermometers, 30c. each; 1-2 doz. \$1.50. Lambert's Death to Lice, 10, 25, 50c. and \$1 pkgs. The celebrated Crosier Lice Killing Paint, simply mix with Kerosene Oil and spray over roosts, etc., per lb., 25c. or 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50. Lower rates yet to Agents. We are Jobbers for the Highest Grade Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry obtainable, free from all dirt and sea shells. 500 lbs. \$2.50; 1000 lbs. \$4.75; 2000 lbs. \$9; 10,000 lbs. \$40. F. O. B. cars here. (Put up in 100 lb. sacks only). Pioneer Clover Meal for Winter Eggs, 50-lb. sack, \$1; 100-lb. sack, \$2. Bowker's Egg-Lime Grit (best made) 100 lbs. \$1. Swift's-Lowell Bone and Meat Meal, 100 lbs. \$2.25. Cracked Bone or Bone Meal, 500 lbs. \$12. Beef Scraps, 500 lbs. \$12. We sell the new \$10 Blizzard Bone Cutter for only \$7. Send 5c. in stamps for our new Catalogue; deducted from first order. Circulars, 2c. stamp.

EMPIRE STATE BROODER CO.,
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About Broilers and Roasters.

Now is the Time to Get the Incubators and Brooders in Good Working Trim—January is the Month to Start Hatching so as to Get Out Stock for the Best Market Season.

Always market in an attractive style. Never market a bird out of condition. Neatness goes a great way in making sales.

You cannot properly fatten fowls while on a range.

The large breeds are better for capons than any other.

A capon a few months old is no better than a cockerel.

In most localities it pays better to sell dressed poultry than live.

Palming off old hens for young and tender will ruin your private trade.

A capon will more readily put on fat and get large and prime after maturity.

If there is no market demand for capons there can be but little gain in handling them.

The object in caponizing fowls is to secure quality and size, but quality is the first desideratum.

Age does not impair a capon as it does a cockerel, provided the bird is not kept longer than 18 months.

This practice of caponizing is growing in localities of the West where there are good markets for them.

In fattening poultry do not forget to supply plenty of grit, or indigestion may result from the strong feeding.

In selecting fowls for capons it is hardly worth while to caponize such as are not capable of attaining a large size.

Retail to customers if you live near a large village or city. Deliver weekly and have your poultry clean, fat and plump.

Capons will have to mature before they can get much finish, and for that reason they cannot be sold while young.

Since capons have to be kept for a long time and fed generously, feed will have to be cheap and plentiful unless capon prices are high enough to justify expensive feeding.

In many towns there are buyers who will be glad to get prime capons paying very satisfactory prices to the grower, and in others no advance in price will be given for them over cockerels.

To secure the best capons a breed should be selected that will grow to large size and not sacrifice quality; plenty of feed should be given and they should have plenty of time to grow and develop.

American Agriculturist says: A half-grown Guinea fowl, split down the back, broiled and buttered, is fine eating. It is meaty, tender and of splendid flavor. When you wish pheasants for dinner for friends, kill some young Guineas. They are cheaper and not much different in taste.

Wisconsin Farmer says the color fade among Short-horn cattle breeders was once a powerful factor in breeding, and it ran to such an extent that many very good beef qualifications were overlooked to get a fashionable color. There is a possibility that this same

thing may exist in and get a foothold in the poultry yard.

An exchange says that a man connected with one of the big packing concerns that annually handles hundreds of thousands of fowls says that the Plymouth Rock is the most popular fowl among packers, and even among retail merchants. They sell at some seasons of the year at two to four cents over the market price for other fowls.

The *Baltimore Sun* says an idea may be gained of the enormous amount of poultry products shipped to New York city from the fact that there was completed recently a receiving depot at Weehawken for the exclusive delivery of poultry-loaded cars. The yard is 400 x 95 feet, and is surrounded by a stiff wire fence ten feet high. The platform for unloading the poultry is 320 x 14 feet, affording room to handle eight cars at one time. This platform being boarded to the ground prevents the escape of any of the fowls during the unloading of the cars and transferring to the coops.

Iowa *Homestead* says the point is here where a good market can be had for capons. Cockerels can be sold almost anywhere, when they would weigh five or six pounds each, at a few dollars per dozen. Should they be capon-

ized and fed 30 cents worth of corn they can be made to weigh ten to twelve pounds at a time when the market is at its best, and they will sometimes net 12 to 16 cents per pound. The demand for nice capons is gradually increasing. Small ones bring fair prices, but are not so desirable and do not command the best prices. The supply comes chiefly from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, showing significantly that corn is a great feed for capons.

\$ a sitting. W. Wyandottes, Br. Leghorns. Scored stock. Hollywood Poultry Farm, Crescent, La.

WINTER EGGS.

⇒ HOW TO GET THEM ⇒
To Your City Customers.



Revolving Cabinets, Fancier's Boxes, etc.

Lee's Lice Killer

IS A GOOD LICE KILLER.

It is ALL lice killer. It kills all body lice as well as mites by simply painting or sprinkling on roosts, etc., for chickens, or rubbing posts and bedding for hogs.

It kills the lice, not by direct contact, but by the gas or vapor given off by the liquid, and it is therefore only the gas-forming portion of the fluid which is of value for killing lice. A cheap, diluted lice killer is always expensive, troublesome and unsatisfactory in the end.

Any dealer can supply LEE'S LICE KILLER. Sold only in yellow painted, air-tight tin cans, bearing our name, trade-mark and address. Never buy a broken package of L. L. K. or in bulk. They are easy of dilution, substitution and loss of strength.

A FREE SAMPLE, postpaid for 6 cents in stamps, from our Omaha office. Catalogue of Poultry and Stock Supplies free.

LEE'S LICE KILLER is the best known and most popular insecticide for chickens and hogs. It is handled by dealers in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries. It is a little higher in price per gallon than some, but in real insect destroying power is the cheapest, easiest to use, and Best Lice and Mite Destroyer in the World. Price \$1.00 per gallon can, 35 cents per quart can.

GEO. H. LEE CO., OMAHA, NEB., or 8 Park Place, New York City.

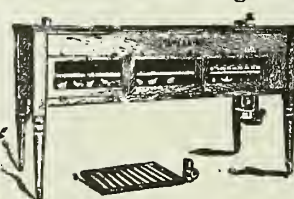
THE LAW OF SEX.

My book on egg production and profits in poultry—"200 Eggs a Year Per Hen"—gives to the world for the first time what I believe to be the true Law of Sex. By following the instructions of the book the breeder can secure a preponderance of males or females, as he may choose. The author is satisfied from experiments conducted by him that 75 per cent. of the chickens hatched may be males or females, as desired. Price of book 50 cents. Circular describing is free.

EDGAR L. WARREN, Wolfboro, N. H.

**DON'T
WASTE
GOOD
EGGS.**

Don't waste good eggs in a poor, ill-ventilated incubator. There is no reason why you shouldn't always have a good hatch without any trouble or annoyance. You will have good hatches if you use the



**PINELAND
INCUBATOR.**

(Don't forget the name.)

It is the simplest and the most economical. It has the most scientific system of ventilating and the most sensitive and practical regulator made. Our brooders have revolutionized chick-raising wherever used. Send for free catalogue and judge for yourself.

Pineland Incubator and Brooder Co., BOX E Jamesburg, N. J.

Our Brevity Symposium.

Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Queries that Monthly Appear in these Columns, as Well as Ask Questions to be Answered.

No. 29.

How much does it cost you per head to raise pullets to laying maturity? Name breed.

We raise yearly about 125 pullets equally divided between White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, keeping exact cost of everything except labor. Hatch in April by incubators. After about June 15th chicks are moved to a young orchard, given free range, roost in skunk proof open front coops. Cockerels are sold as soon as marketable and proceeds credited to the pullets. In 1899 paid \$30 for eggs which did not hatch. Including this pullets cost, October 1st, 28 cents each. They were mature and few laying. In 1900 one egg in four hatched. Pullets cost October 1, 24 cents each. Quite a number were laying. Some of the expense items in 1900 were: Oil for incubator and brooder, \$5.43; eggs set at market price, \$19.37; feed, \$12.06. Cockerels sold for \$20.24.—H. M. Thompson, Assistant, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

I do not keep account of feed till pullets lay. I keep account from New Year's day until the last day of the old year. I started with thirty hens last New Year, raised ninety chicks, sold off part and have eighty-seven in all at present. Paid \$23.86 for feed, besides which they had all the green food they wanted from the garden, and cut bone, which I get from the butcher's without cost.—Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y.

Without cost of hatching eggs, my R. I. Red pullets cost me 50 cents each.—E. R. Reid, Englewood, N. J. With practically free range and exceptional facilities for self-support, my White Wyandotte pullets cost me between 25 and 35 cents each.—Robert Atkins, Esopus-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Fifty cents for any of the American breeds; a little more for Cochins.—S. P. D.

It costs me 12 cents to raise Leghorn pullets to laying maturity, not counting labor in attending.—Austin Long, Pittsburg, Kansas.

About 6 cents per pound for grade Brahmas and Rhode Island Red-Brahma crosses.—Charles A. French, Sandypoint, Me.

My Black Minorca and White Wyandotte pullets cost me 80 cents each.—No Name, Wells River, Vt.

Counting in table scraps and garden stuff, such as heads of cabbage, lettuce and other green stuff, at current prices, my White Wyandottes cost me about 35 cents each at six months of age, by which time they generally begin laying.—D. T. H., Ontario, Canada.

About 50 cents each. I keep White Rocks exclusively.—Walter A. Wagner, Luzerne, Pa.

Have never kept an accurate record, but as near as can figure, about 25 to 30 cents. I breed Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.—F. W. Brooke, Ithaca, Mich.

No. 30.

What disease seems to trouble you most in Fall during molting, and what measures do you adopt to prevent or treat the same?

Colds. Diluted kerosene with a few drops of aconite added, and injected in the nostrils and roof of mouth is a first-class remedy.—Walter A. Wagner. Have but very little disease; colds if anything. Apply kerosene and sweet oil and keep fowls from draughts. Apply hatchet if any disease is prolonged.—F. W. Brooke.

Never had any disease until three years ago, when, in introducing new blood I got roup in my flock, and although I only lost a few the first year, I have been bothered with what fanciers call distemper, but I call it inherited roup—running at the nose and sneezing. But since have had only a few affected; this Fall among the young birds only. I am breeding it out. As a preventative (and this is the best cure) I keep the house and yards thoroughly clean, take up the droppings every morning, pour coal oil on the roosts twice a week at evening, just before going to roost. I also sprinkle very dry air-slaked lime, so every part of the house is penetrated with dust, twice a week at night, when the birds are on the roost. I have runs with plenty of green, tender grass in them. For a cure I give unlimited run, feed lean meat or blood meal, and Conkey's roup cure.—D. T. H.

None whatever. Few get the chance, as the hatchet is the preventative.—Chas. A. French.

Colds have been my worst trouble until this Fall. I have shut up all draughts and have only one case now. My treatment is kerosene and it brings them out all right.—Austin Long.

Have no special trouble in Fall, and very seldom have a sick hen unless it is one I bought.—S. P. D.

Have no particular disease. Think a good condition powder helps the fowls to get over the molt.—E. R. Reid.

Don't have any myself. Last year my man lost twelve out of thirty for me, giving too much soft feed. When I am at home I don't lose any in the molt. First, I keep them in if it is cold—either freezing, wind or rain. I keep them warm and dry all the time and compound the following recipe: Cayenne pepper, one-fourth pound; salt, two pounds; sulphur, one pound; linseed meal, twelve pounds; ground dry bone, twelve pounds; charcoal, one-fourth pound; ground ginger, two pounds; ground licorice, two pounds. I mix this in a box and put in about a trowel (garden) full of this to the feed of one hundred hens, also adding two pounds of green cut bone.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Highest standard—Best show record. Eggs \$3 a sitting. Selected young birds of superior merit at fair prices for fine specimens. ROBERT HAMILTON, Ben-Avon, Pa.

POULTRY CUTS at CUT PRICES. CATALOGUE FREE. Harper Eng. Co., Columbus, O.

50 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS

at \$2 each; also pairs, trios and pens. All have rich yellow legs and beaks, small combs, and are good shape. Are bred from great layers. Order at once. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

GINSENG—Book all about it 4c. Tells how to grow this great money maker. Write to-day. AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, Rose Hill, N. Y.

I. K. FELCH & SON,

Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes,

—BRED ON PRACTICAL LINES.—

Standard Points and Egg Records Combined.

Enclose stamps for 24 page catalogue.

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

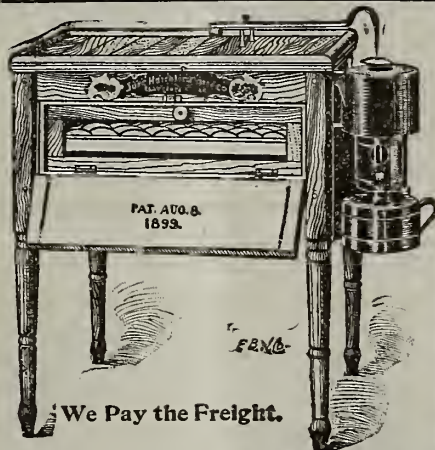
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Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

RABBITS

The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is "The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit," by W. N. Richardson, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE one year 40 cts. CLARENCE C. DEPUY, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sure Hatch Incubators



We Pay the Freight.

They are sure because they are so simple. You don't have to have an engineer to run them.

Built for busy folks who haven't time to fuss and bother. That's why they are best suited for the farm. No chilling or overheating of eggs—the chicks start life in good condition and live and thrive.

Send your name for free catalogue.

Sure Hatch Incubator Co.
Clay Center, Neb.

The best Brooder, the easiest to clean, is the
Common Sense Folding Brooder
For indoor or outdoor use. No ladder for the chicks to climb.

If I do not have the green bone I give two trowelfuls of this mixture.—Matt G. Robson.

None; not any more than at other times.—Emory E. Banks, Crittenden, N. Y.
Never have any disease in connection with molt.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker, Sebastopol, Calif.

* *

No. 31.

About what per cent. of loss do you average from the effects of molting?

None.—F. W. Brooke.

I haven't lost a fowl from the effects of molting in three years.—Austin Long.
Never lost one so far during molt.—Chas. A. French.

Never over two per cent. if any at all.—Emory E. Banks.

Never lost a hen that way.—S. P. D.
Do not lose any with molting.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker.

Never lost any fowls during molting, but lose 40 per cent. of average egg yield.—No Name.

None.—Matt G. Robson.

Have never lost one from molting and have been keeping hens for 27 years. I think such loss can only be from negligence, lice or old age.

Generally avoid any. Occasionally lose one or two. This year, none.—Robt. Atkins.

* *

No. 32.

What style roofing do you prefer for your poultry houses?

Cedar shingles and sheathing paper.—Charles A. French.

Shingles over sheathing paper. No tearing off or tar running off in hot weather. Such a roof is about the cheapest in the end, as it requires no further attention for a number of years.—S. P. D.

Good pine shingles.—No Name.

I have tar paper. Going to try asphalt roofing another year.—Matt G. Robson.

In my experience there is nothing that will beat the gravel roof for our climate (Canada). If it is well put on at first, it will last longer and be warmer than any other roof. But it should always slant to the North, and no more than a half-inch fall to the foot. I make mine three-eighths and find it about right. Of course it will be warmer in Summer, but I leave the doors and windows out, and that leaves it sufficiently cool at night, using wire screens to keep out vermin.—D. T. H.

Prefer two thicknesses of hemlock boards, with lining paper between and batten or ship-lap lumber on the outside. Next preference is Neponset roofing with Neponset lining on under side, and kept painted or tarred.—Emory E. Banks.

The shed-roof seems best adapted to the needs of practical poultrymen, because of its cost and the ease of constructing and repairing it.—Robert Atkins.

(Would Mr. Atkins more fully explain what he means by shed-roof?—Editor).

I prefer for roofing 1 x 12-inch lumber, with 4-inch strips over the cracks, and 12 inches long cut hay over that in Winter to make it warmer overhead. I take the hay off in Spring.—Austin Long.

I prefer a tin roof. I tried the Neponset, but a heavy hail storm cut it badly.—Wm. Barry, Park Ridge, N. J.
I use Neponset Red Rope and find it very satisfactory and cheap.—E. H. Williams, Coldwater, Mich.

Shingle.—Walter A. Wagner.

Good shingles.—F. W. Brooke.

The best roofing for poultry houses is composed, first, of either rough or dressed pine boards, beaded or mortised, same as flooring boards, forced close together, and on top of this place one layer of No. 2 or 3 felt roofing, heavily tarred once every year or two. This is a roof for warmth in Winter and cool in Summer.—W. M. Shaw, Swissvale, Pa.

* *

No. 33.

In what form do you feed meat to your fowls in Winter—green bones or meat scraps or meal—and in what quantity and how often?

I feed raw and cooked meat scraps twice a week, about one ounce to the fowl.—Austin Long.

Feed animal meal, six to eight parts in mash for fowls, every day for five times a week at least. For growing chicks six to twelve parts according to kind of food used.—Emory E. Banks.
Meat scraps twice a week, two ounces per hen.—No Name.

Beef meal, about one-eighth of their mash or less. Cannot get fresh meat and bones, or should prefer those.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker.

I feed green cut bone in Winter, twice a week at noon, all they want.—E. H. Williams.

Green bone mostly. For change meat. At other times boiled, hash-up with the gravy in their mash, with powdered burnt bone added, about one pound to 25 head.—Matt G. Robson.
A grade of meat meal made in Bangor, Maine. The Experiment Station's analysis is protein .46; fat, .15. I use 15 per cent. in mash every day.—Chas. A. French.

Green bone. Feed it Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, giving two or more pounds to twenty-eight fowls. Not always the same quantity, as I find some days they will eat more than on others.—Benj. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.

As green bone is hard to get here, I feed equal parts of blood meal and Spratt's Crissel, and one-third granulated bone, all well mixed together ready for use as wanted. I feed a half pint to sixteen fowls, in morning mash.—D. T. H.

Smith & Romaine's Boiled Beef and Bone is best, I think. I can get cut bone only occasionally.—S. P. D.

Meat scraps, about a pint to forty hens every day.—F. W. Brooke.

Had a bone cutter last year, but now use either B. B. B. or Bowker's Animal Meal in morning mash, and find I get as good results. I feed every morning about one-tenth.—E. R. Reid.

HAVING MOVED

my business from North Acton and erected a large plant, am prepared to furnish fine, large, vigorous Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at low prices from \$1.50 to \$3.00; also a few White and Buff Wyandottes at same prices.
E. W. HARRIS, Lock Box 83, Reading, Mass.

DEAD CHICKS DON'T PAY.

Chicks thrive best on a balanced feed of meaty, cereal and grain elements. That's

Star Specific No. 7

It isn't a medicine, but a health and strength builder. It prevents most of the diseases that kill chicks. Carefully compounded from results of years of expert experimenting and study.

Price at dealers: 1-lb. pkge., 10c.; 5-lb. pkge., 35c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50

STAR INCUBATOR CO., 22 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

No. 7. Food for Small Chicks.

No. 8. Disinfect Insect Powder.

No. 5. For Inactive Males.

No. 6. For Indigestion.

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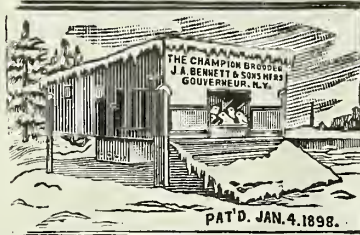
Guaranteed to cure.

No. 1. Cholera (in old Fowls).

No. 2. Same (for chicks).

No. 3. Egg Food and Tonic.

No. 4. For Colds and Croup.



The \$5.00 Champion Brooder

Is not a broiler—it never gets hot enough to cook or smother chicks. It is not a refrigerator—it will never get cold enough to chill or freeze. Remains at just the right temperature to produce the best results.

"The Champion is Known by its Work." It is recognized as the best and most reliable brooder made and is endorsed as such by leading authorities. Equally good indoors or outdoors. Don't buy a brooder until you get our descriptive catalogue and testimonials. J. A. BENNETT & SONS, Box 1, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Bred for Eggs and Meat.

Light Brahmas, White Wyandottes,

We use Trap Nests.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks.

That we may secure the best proportioned carcasses, with the most and finest meat qualities—together with great egg records—we somate our flocks that the offspring will be strong followers, if not superior to the parent stock. We use none but strictly hardy, vigorous birds in our breeding pens, keeping as close to the Standard requirements as is consistent for good health and profit—utility being our aim.

GOOD FERTILITY. RAPID GROWTH.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: BRAHMAS, \$2 per 15; \$5 for 50. All other varieties, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50. Egg orders shipped in rotation as near as possible. To avoid delays send orders early, so we may book dates. MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammononton, N. J.

HARDINESS AND VIGOR.

No. 34.

How do you provide for green food for fowls in Winter?

Chopped cabbage.—No Name.

Grow cabbage and bury in ground where I can get it as needed. Also give apple peelings, potato peelings, etc., from the house.—F. W. Brooke.

Clover meal and cabbage.—E. R. Reid. Give cut clover in the mash and other vegetables like cabbage and carrots.—S. P. D.

Cabbages put in cellar. But it is rather hard to keep them fresh in cellar late in Winter. I keep one hanging in scratching shed and when the ground is covered with snow they make short work of it. If ground is bare they seem to prefer grass.—Benj. S. Dowse.

Cabbage mostly. Also carrots, turnips, onions, potatoes, boiled, about once a week and mixed in their mash. Also give some cut up raw.—Matt G. Robson.

Nature provides it. In California the problem is how to provide green food in Summer.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker.

Cut clover moistened with boiling water and sprinkled with bran. Also cabbage, mangolds, sugar beets or other beets and onions. Feed every day at noon one of the above. Am very careful to feed all the chopped onions they will eat twice a week.—D. T. H.

Mow young grass at intervals through the Summer, largely clover, put it through a Stearns clover cutter and scald it up in mash. Also raise pumpkins, boil them and mix in mash. Feed cattle beets raw, halved.—Chas. A. French.

Feed clover meal and small potatoes, as well as a few cabbages hung up in the house when I can get them.—Emory E. Banks.

I keep cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables for my fowls all Winter.—Austin Long.

No. 35.

What breeds have you kept besides those you now have, and why did you give them up?

Brown Leghorns. Eggs rather small, but the hens were good layers. Hens do not hatch, or at least mine did not. The fowls are small for table purposes. Yet with all that I admire them.—E. R. Reid.

Black Langshan. Too large to bring to maturity for early Winter laying. I do not use an incubator.—F. W. Brooke.

Brahmas, Cochins, Games and common. But do not think any of them can touch my Single Comb Brown Leghorns for eggs.—Austin Long.

Mongrels; brought little profit. Cochins; poor layers. Spanish and Hamburgs; very poor market fowl.—No Name.

I had a pen of the finest looking White Wyandottes to be found, purchased from a special breeder. But during the year that I kept them they did not lay eggs enough to know what one looked like. Have also kept Light Brahmas, which did better than the Wyandottes. I have yet to find a fowl more profitable to keep the year round than the Leghorn. They are active, light feeders, not so apt to get overfat. Therefore the chances are lessened for disease. They will lay more eggs for

food consumed than any other fowl I know of.—M. A. Brown, Patchogue, N. Y.

Buff and White Leghorns. Found them good layers, but they would fly over the moon if they were not roofed in. Besides the poultrymen wouldn't give anything for the cockerels. I also tried Light Brahmas, but they would neither lay nor sit, only eat. Very handsome, but unprofitable.—S. P. D. Buff Cochins and Blue Andalusians. Gave them up with much regret, because I am in it for a living, and you say Light Brahmas, White Leghorns and one of the American breeds is the way to go at it for profit. The California market demands white eggs and White Leghorns are the most popular breed. But they are pain and grief to me; don't know how long I can stand them.—B. A. R. Stocker.

Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Former were too wild, too small, and could not stand cold, therefore were very poor Winter layers. The latter are too inclined to become overfat and break down. They are not heavy layers and lay a rather small egg, and are everlasting sitters.—Emory E. Banks.

Barred Rocks and White Wonders. The Rocks have too black pin feathers.

EGG BASKETS.

Best and cheapest for shipping "eggs for hatching" Any size up to 60 eggs, 5 cents each. Circular. W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.



Get Greider's Book
It illustrates and describes 50 leading varieties land and water fowls and contains information of value to every poultry raiser. It quotes prices on eggs and birds that are winners every time. Sent for 8c stamps. Circulars **FREE**.
B. H. GREIDER, Florin, Pa.

THOROUGHbred S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred for great laying. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale. F. J. BARNES, Turin, N. Y.



"SALZER'S SEEDS"
WILL MAKE YOU RICH
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.
Combination Corn.
Greatest corn on earth. Will positively revolutionize corn growing.
Billion Dollar Grass.
Greatest marvel of the age; 12 tons of hay per acre. First crop six weeks after sowing.
What Is It?
Catalogue tells.
FOR 10c. STAMPS
and this NOTICE we mail big seed catalog, 10 Grain Samples including above, also Speltz (80 bu. per A.) Oats, (250 bushel per A.) Rye, Barley, (173 bu. per A.) Peas, etc. Worth \$10. to get a start.
John A. Salzer Seed Co. La Crosse, Wis.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY LAYERS.

Bred for practical purposes. We use scratching sheds. Alternate male birds (keeping trio for each pen) and get strong fertile eggs in Winter. Eggs in February \$1.25 per 13; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Can be called for at store if preferred.
I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, N. Y. City.
Or Glen Cove, Long Island.

The Wonders are the best market breed ever made, but the eggs were anything but first-class from a Boston market standpoint.—Chas. A. French. Brown and White Leghorns. My reason for giving them up is that they do not bring as large returns for the amount of care they require. As to expense

[Continued on page 108.]

Advance Trap Nest. Once tried, always used. Circular free. W. Darling, So. Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

BARRED Plymouth Rock Eggs. \$2 per 13; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. Fine vigorous stock from leading strains. Abram Tallman, Englewood, N. J.

BIG MAIL for poultrymen. Insert your name in our Poultry Directory and receive poultry papers, poultry catalogues, etc., every day, only 10 cents. Poultry Directory Co., Goshen, Ind.

WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels bred from prolific laying (Hunter) stock. Not fancy. WM. WILSON, Normal, Nebraska.

THE IDEAL TRAP NEST MONTHLY RECORD SHEETS 25 cts. per dozen (25 hens one year), \$1.50 per 100. Editor Boyer writes: "That is the most complete affair I have yet seen; send me 100 copies." Editor Boyer also uses and recommends the IDEAL TRAP NEST. Literature free. F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Maine.

UTILITY White Wyandotte COCKERELS \$3.

EGGS \$2.00 PER 13.
ROBERT ATKINS,
No. 26 West 15th Street, New York City.

Green Cut Clover — and —

Niagara Poultry Food \$1.50 PER 100 POUNDS.

Also Clover in Bales of about 150 pounds, \$1.50.

White Wyandottes and Mammoth Pekin Ducks, fine breeding stock, \$2.00 each.

INCUBATOR EGGS \$5.00 per hundred.

Belgian Hares, pedigreed & non-pedigreed, \$1 up.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Circulars and samples free.
W. R. CURTISS & CO., (2) Ransomville, N. Y.

EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 20 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DePuy, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLMES' SPECIAL Condition Powder FOR POULTRY.

This powder is carefully prepared on modern scientific principles, is sterling in quality, containing nothing that is injurious or objectionable. It supplies all of the spicy, peppery ingredients which nature demands and must be provided to become successful with growing, molting and laying fowl. Editor Collingwood, of Rural New-Yorker, writes nearly a column and a half in regard to it. It increased his egg yield from one a day to sixteen in twelve days. It excels all others.

For a short time only, I will sell one can, 20 cents; by mail, postpaid, 30 cents; two cans, 35 cents; by mail, postpaid, 55 cents; seven cans, f. o. b., Wettersfield, \$1.00. Limited. Address.

H. HOLMES, Wethersfield, Conn.

A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,
PUBLISHERS.

ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL.

Now is the Time. We are right in the midst of the season when the enterprising poultryman sees the necessity of advertising. It is a little early yet for the egg trade, but not too early to plant the advertisement. Introduce yourself to our readers; tell them in plain English just what you have to sell, give them your prices, and, all things being right, they will be buyers.

Those who have tried A FEW HENS, say there is no better advertising medium. We knew that right along, but preferred that our advertisers should be the first to say it. We are daily receiving encouragement in that line. For instance, here is a letter from Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., who is advertising Black Minorcas (and we want to drop a hint that she has some of the finest in this country). She tried A FEW HENS as an experiment. It proved a profitable investment. In this letter before us she renews her contract and says: "I do not wish to miss a number." Those few words contain a volume. If it did not pay her she would not want the advertisement to appear.

Here is a letter from the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 28 Vesey Street, New York City, which tells of a big growth of business, and how A FEW HENS helped them to it:

"We beg to inform you that during the month of November, in which we had our annual sale of Banner Egg Food and Tonic, we sold about 2,500 cans, which goes to show that we have the best egg producer and health preserver on the market.

"The number of testimonials we are daily receiving from those who are using it, testify that they never had such healthy flocks of chickens and never received so many eggs at this time of year as they are now receiving.

"When you take into consideration that when we first made this now famous Banner Egg Food and Tonic, we sold less than 100 pounds the first year, and during the year 1899 we sold 5,000 lbs., and it has only been on the market a little over seven years, it must be its great merit that has so wonderfully increased its sales.

"The ad. in A FEW HENS brought us a great many orders, which helped to sell the number above stated."

We could cite more cases, but it is not necessary. The best argument that we can offer is a trial. Try a small space. A five or ten line space for six months will cost only ten cents a line each insertion, and it will be sufficient to see the truth of our argument. Now is the accepted time!

Often Enough. Last month we told how a reader of A FEW HENS argued in favor of a twice-a-month issue. This month we have a reader who thinks once a month is often enough. The letter comes from Matt G. Robson, Port Leyden, N. Y., and this is what he says:

"I see there are a few people who would like to have A FEW HENS twice a month. I would say 'Don't'. First, because you would have to take some of your brains out of the paper and put in more muscle. Second, the people would simply read it and some would not digest it. As it is now, one can read and read again before the month is out. You have hit the right kind of paper for the people and I hope you will hold it."

Complimentary. J. F. Richards, Cleveland, Ohio: "A FEW HENS is certainly an excellent publication, and I enjoy its perusal very much."

P. F. Daniell, Atlanta, Ga.: "I consider A FEW HENS the best journal I receive. I always read and study it for it is exactly in line with my experiments and is of great help to me."

W. H. Nurgent, Yonkers, N. Y.: "A FEW HENS is a necessity, and I take much pleasure in its perusal, as it seems to me more like a letter from a friend."

P. F. Hall, Millgrove, N. Y.: "Although I am not exactly a poultryman, I am still an eager reader of your little paper, and there is no part of my mail that is more wellcome. I usually read it through the first evening after receiving it and then wish for more. I never took a poultry paper until I subscribed for A FEW HENS a year ago, but had I known the amount of information 25 cts. would bring, I should have subscribed long before. My occupation takes me away from home five days each week for the greater part of the year, but have always kept a small flock of hens and enjoy taking care of them."

F. W. Brooke, Ithaca, Mich.: "I have read A FEW HENS for the past year, and find it the most practical of any poultry paper I have ever read. It is not made up of miscellaneous clippings or 'plates.'"

Wm. T. Barker, Woodbury, N. J.: "A FEW HENS is all it is cracked up to be. I read it from beginning to end, and, from a printer's standpoint, like the make-up and arrangement. I don't suppose you have a reader among your subscribers who is more eager to receive A FEW HENS than I. Have secured several subscribers to it in Woodstown, where I formerly lived, and they were all well satisfied with their investment."

A. L. Richie, Moorestown, N. J.: "I get behind in reading my four poultry

papers, but A FEW HENS is always read as soon as it comes."

E. R. Perry & Son, No. Charlestown, N. H.: "Thank you for so good a paper. We get three subscribers for A FEW HENS where we get one for any other paper."

Incubator J. W. Goodale, Danvers, Mass., well known as an expert on artificial incubation, sends A FEW HENS the following hints on the subject of ventilation in incubators:

"Having discovered a way to ascertain and control the evaporation of the eggs in the incubator, I supposed that this was all that was necessary to get the best chicks.

"I found, however, that of two incubators run under the same conditions (they were run in a small cellar which had good ventilation) those chicks which came from the machine which had the most ventilation were much stronger and thrived much better than those from the one with less ventilation.

"It seems to me that the incubator manufacturers in their desire to make a machine which would run with an even degree of temperature and without any pans of moisture, have lost sight of the fact that the chicks in the shell must have good fresh air in order to be strong and vigorous.

"My 600-egg machine I find runs about right as to evaporation without any moisture pans. All the air comes into this through a three-quarter inch pipe, with an outlet of about the same size.

"No man would think of trying to raise 300 or 400 chicks in a brooder with anything like this small amount of air.

"Wishing to know exactly what the conditions were in the incubator, I took two samples of air under the following conditions, and had them analyzed by a student at the Institute of Technology.

"No. 1 was taken with incubator ventilation closed so as to require no moisture passing on the first part of nineteen days. The cellar was closed so it might not be much influenced by outside temperature, but still with considerable ventilation. That is the way incubators are usually run.

"The result was that although they were not more than 325 fertile eggs, which hatched 250 chicks, it showed 65 parts in 10,000 of carbonic gas, etc.

"No. 2 was taken on the last half of the 19th day of same hatch, with ventilators open so as to require two pans of water, and with cellar ventilated so that air was nearly as good as outdoor air. This showed 23 parts in 10,000 of gas.

"Common air has 5 parts in 10,000, and 15 parts is considered bad air for public buildings.

"It is a fact that with good fresh air outside of incubator, and eggs with strong vitality, you can get chicks which seem as good as the hen-hatched.

"I have never used them any more than I could help for breeding. It never seemed to me that any one that depended on the incubator for breeding stock got any good chicks after the second year. I never could see why this was, for the incubator manufacturers claim they are hatched with the same degree of heat as those by hens.

"Even if the eggs do evaporate just right, and I find but few incubators in which they do, I think that the bad state of the air would cause a great reduction in vitality.

"Some incubator manufacturers claim to give a large amount of ventilation without any pans of moisture, but I do not believe this can be done.

"The poultry department at Utah, which has been investigating the matter at my request, write me that they did not find any difference in their machines, but that they were unable to give the matter a thorough test. However, they and two or three other Stations have promised to test both this subject and also my system for controlling the evaporation of the egg, so I hope we will soon get more information on these subjects."

Mr. Goodale states some facts in the above, but parts of his article might be open for discussion. When he asserts that incubator-hatched stock is not so good for breeding purposes as those hatched by hens, he states a thing that cannot be proven.

During the past few years we have been making a number of tests in this line and can certainly find no difference whatever. In one case all weaknesses were traced to the hen-hatched stock, and yet we do not wish to blame that method for it. It just seemed to happen so.

Thousands of breeding stock are annually hatched in the same incubators and raised in the same brooders, and we believe if the truth were known, the average flocks today show more vitality and good qualities than did the average stock in the days when incubators and brooders were practically unknown.

But that lots of poor breeding stock is annually hatched each year, there can be no question. Yet that fact cannot be traced to the artificial methods which brought out the stock, but rather to the poor vitality of the egg to say nothing about the inexperience of the incubator operator.

Mr. Goodale makes a telling point in the question of air, and in this, we agree, lies the real cause of failure as well as of poor stock. The moisture question is not such a bugbear as one would have us believe. We would much rather see moisture in an incubator than bad air. We have run many hatches with moisture; we have likewise without moisture and all in the same machines. Advertising that no moisture is needed in certain machines is a good advertising dodge, but it simply cannot be done under all conditions. At certain times of the year—for example, during hot dry weather—no machine would give satisfactory hatches. The same might be said of the location of the incubators. During Winter very little attention need be paid to moisture in any incubator. But all depends upon the air.

We have in mind a novice who put an oil-heating stove in his incubator room to keep down the cold, and tampered the air of the room enough to hurt his hatches.

A FEW HENS will be pleased to have the opinions of those of its readers as may have had experience along these lines, as well as Mr. Goodale's experi-

ence of the effect of evaporation on incubator chicks. We might add Mr. Goodale is the inventor of a method which we have, and which we intend fully investigating the coming season in our incubator room.

Farm A FEW HENS' Experimental Notes. Farm has been made the recipient of a fine White Wyandotte cockerel, the early part of last month, from Wm. H. Child, Hatboro, Pa. Besides its beauty, this bird (hatched April 16) is a son of No. 59, whose record was 188 eggs from January 4 to November 15th, sired by a Duston cock. We hope for some good results from this mating.

Last month A FEW HENS' Experimental Farm sold a fine Light Brahma cock bird to William F. Gable, the Dry Goods King, Altoona, Pa. The bird was shipped to Mr. Gable's country seat, Glen Gable, Wyebrooke, Chester county, Pa. The bird tipped the scales at fifteen pounds, and was unusually active for that weight. His wings and tail were coal black, hackle medium dark, fine bay eyes and a model comb. So it can be seen that even on a utility farm stock can be raised that would do justice to a fancier's yard.

Chicago Falling in line with the Show. famous Boston show, the official premium list of the Chicago Show, to be held January 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, announces that a department for dressed poultry and eggs

is to be maintained, and to encourage a large display no entry fee will be charged. First and second prize ribbons will be awarded. The department will contain twenty-five classes, which are arranged as follows:

Class 1. Heaviest and best dressed turkey, old Tom.

Class 2. Heaviest and best dressed turkey, young.

Class 3. Heaviest and best dressed turkey, old or young, in feather.

Class 4. Largest display of dressed turkeys.

Class 5. Heaviest and best dressed capon under one year of age.

Class 6. Heaviest and best dressed capon, any age.

Class 7. Heaviest and best dressed goose or gander, any age.

Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes.

BRED FOR EGGS AND MEAT.
HEAVY WINTER LAYERS.
Incubator eggs \$6 per 100. A few nice cockerels left.
G. A. GOODWIN, (successor to A. F. Hunter),
South Natick, Mass.

GEO. A. SPRAGUE,
BREEDER OF

White Wyandottes

EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs for Hatching. Stock for Sale.
WEST STOUGHTON, MASS.

Winter Eggs



How many eggs did you get last winter? Do you keep a record and know what you are doing? Send for our free Record Book with blanks for a whole year. Very complete and convenient. It is incorporated in the handsome catalog of the

HUMPHREY GREEN BONE CUTTER & VEGETABLE CUTTER

Your record will show up better if you feed green bone, and your temper and back will feel better if you cut it with a Humphrey. It's the machine that makes no trouble. You don't have to hack the bone with an axe nor pack it in a cylinder. The cutter cuts from the start. Sold on a positive guarantee to cut more bone in less time and with less labor than any other cutter made. Your money back if you are not perfectly satisfied. What fairer offer could we make. It's simply great for cutting vegetables. Send for catalogue and see what prominent poultrymen say.

HUMPHREY & SONS, Box 23, Joliet, Ill.

POPULAR TOOLS FOR MARKET GARDENERS

MATTHEWS



New Universal Model Garden Drill
Single Wheel plants straight rows at uniform and perfectly regulated depth. Fine regulation of exact quantity of seed.

NEW UNIVERSAL
Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow. Adjustable Arch.



NEW UNIVERSAL
Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, and Rake, for between row cultivation. Runs easily.



High Arch Expansion Hoe is double and single wheel combined. Adjustable to any depth.

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Combination Drill

The only implement made which can be used as seeder and cultivator 1 or 2 wheels as desired. Quickly changed.



All Kinds of Labor-Saving Attachments. All our implements are guaranteed made of best material, finely finished and have tough Oak bent handles.

FREE "VEGETABLE GARDENING."

To everyone buying Seed Drills. Send for catalog describing complete line and book.

Prof. S. B. Green's valuable book 240 pages illustrated, (regular price \$1.25) used in all the leading colleges.

Ames Plow Co., 71 Market St., Boston, Mass.

Class 8. Best dressed and most saleable sized goose or gander.

Class 9. Largest and best display of dressed geese.

Class 10. Best chicken, any breed, dressed.

Class 11. Best dressed fowl, any kind.

Class 12. Best yellow meated chicken.

Class 13. Best white meated chicken.

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Class 15. Heaviest and best dressed pair ducks, any breed.

Class 16. Largest and best display of dressed ducks.

Class 17. Best six largest and fattest dressed squabs.

Class 18. Largest display of dressed squabs.

Class 19. Best one dozen brown eggs.

Class 20. Best one dozen white eggs.

Class 21. Heaviest dozen hen's eggs.

Class 22. Best dozen duck eggs.

Class 23. Heaviest and best dozen geese eggs.

Class 24. Smallest and best dozen bantam eggs.

Class 25. Best display of eggs, any variety or kind.

Book "Special Instruction in Review. Poultry Culture," Bulletin 72. Agricultural Experiment Station of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Kingston, R. I.

This Bulletin sets forth the advantages to be derived in a special course of instruction in poultry keeping, such as is afforded by the Rhode Island College. Prof. Brigham says:

"A very important specialty is poultry farming, and the excellent conditions prevailing in Rhode Island favorable to poultry culture raised the question of possible means and methods for aiding and advancing this calling in the state. A poultry plant for experimental purposes had already been established by the Experiment Station. A College poultry plant was started in November, 1897, on rented land, and about a year later the two poultry plants were combined.

"It having been urged by several practical poultrymen, and especially emphasized by the editors of leading poultry papers, that there was a strong demand for instruction in poultry keeping, it was determined to try the experiment of offering a special course of study and training in poultry culture at this institution. Among the investigators of the Experiment Station and the instructors of the College were several specialists capable of giving excellent instruction in the sciences and arts upon which poultry keeping is based. A number of the leading experts of the country were induced to aid in the experiment, and a four weeks' course was planned, to commence in January, 1898. During the autumn of 1897, the live and progressive poultry papers of America gave the project generous and general mention, and numerous inquiries were received. Applicants were enrolled for the course to the number of fourteen, eight of whom presented themselves at the institution on January 10, 1898, and the first special course in poultry culture in America began the next morning."

A FEW HENS right along predicted that such a movement would not only be invaluable to the cause of poultry culture, but it would prove a success to the College. That our predictions came true is shown that at the first class there were six men and two women; second class, 1899, there were twenty-three, and as many more were obliged to give up coming. Two members of the class were women. Over forty persons applied for enrollment in the third course, twenty-six of whom were finally admitted, three of the number being women.

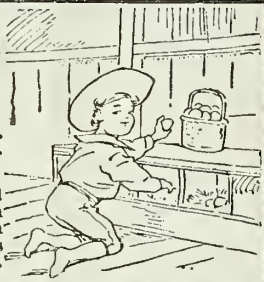
Prof. Brigham in his summary says: "In order that there might be realized the greatest benefit from experiment station work in poultry culture, there is need that poultrymen generally be more thoroughly instructed in the first principles and common essentials of the business.

"The experiment of offering a special course of systematic instruction and

J. & S. Poultry Supplies.

Don't Look For Eggs

this time of the year unless you feed our **Vigor Meat** and have a Bone Mill to cut your own green bone. If you want an Incubator—Cyphers is the best on earth. Our new illustrated



POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE is free. Shall we send it.

Johnson & Stokes, 217-219 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

A Human Alarm Clock

OR

Electric Temperature Indicator.

We wish to announce to responsible parties that we will ship them one of the greatest attachments for an incubator ever invented, on **TEN DAYS' TRIAL**. Our little Indicator attached to your incubator will warn you at any dangerous variation of temperature.

PRICE \$5.00 COMPLETE.

The Wilder Mfg. Co.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Get the Best

PINE TREE... FARM STOCK.

Young, vigorous, healthy, high-scoring, prize-winning, 23 varieties. Send for big catalog. Eggs by sitting or 100 and guaranteed.

D. A. MOUNT, Box C. Jamesburg, N. J. The Pine Tree Farm.

Central Poultry Yards. WHITE WYANDOTTES

Brown Egg strain. Eggs \$1.25 per sitting; \$6 per 100. CHAS. K. NELSON, Prop., Box 633, Hammoncton, N. J.

MARYLAND Thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rock Farm. E. B. Thompson's strain. Settings \$1.00. A. DeR. MEARES, Hyattsville, Md.

TRY THE PRACTICAL HEN SEPARATOR Separates the layers from the non-layers. Equal to the best. Plans 75c. E. A. Joslyn, Hammoncton, N. J.

BARRED P. ROCK Cockerels for sale. Parents won first, second and third at Bristol, Conn. Write for prices. C. F. Bourgeois, Cromwell, Conn.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Extra good breeding cockerels \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Write for prices on trios and pullets.

C. H. CLARK, Box 1, Cobalt, Conn.

BUFFINTON'S BUFFS!

Buff and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Rose, Single and Pea Comb Rhode Island Reds. Old and young stock for sale. No more eggs for sale until 1901.

Rowland G. Buffinton, Fall River, Mass. Box 677.

At Philadelphia on

BARRED ROCKS

I won 2nd cockerel, 2nd special, and special for best colored cockerel. You can buy eggs from these winnings. I have Hawkins and Bradley Bros. stock. A few good cockerels and clear Barred pullets; also two dozen hens and pullets at right prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write.

C. C. SHORB, McDaniel, Md.

TERMS—SAME AS RENT.

SMALL POULTRY PLANT, about 3 acres, hen houses, barn, out buildings, excellent two-story house, fruit trees, etc. In Hammoncton. Price \$1200. Will be sold to a good party on terms same as rent.

MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammoncton, N. J.

A. F. PUTNEY, SOUTH NATICK, MASS.,

will sell six yearling breeders, with one unrelated cockerel, for \$10.00.

COCKERELS

that are healthy, vigorous and handsome. Bred for business from heavy layers, and are unsurpassed for table poultry. Prices \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

STANDARD WHITE WYANDOTTES.

B. L. MINORCAS

EXCLUSIVELY.

High class S. C. B. Minorcas, bred for 11 years for heavy laying and exhibition. Trap nests in all pens. Farm raised, strong and vigorous. These birds have high station, long back, deep bodies, large combs and lobes. Very fine color. Chicks hatched March, April and May. Pullets \$1 and \$2; cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5. Hens from spring breeding pen \$1 and \$2. MRS. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y. Member Am. B. Minorca Club.

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WHITE P. ROCKS

Bred for Utility and Exhibition. Ahead in P. P. Egg contest. Winners at Pittsburg, Hagerstown, Danbury and Torrington. Stock on approval. Eggs \$2 per 13. Fair hatch guaranteed.

FREDRICK HOERLE, Torrington, Conn.

Wh. Wyandottes

Bred and Selected for

GOOD LAYERS OF BROWN EGGS and Prime Market Fowls.

EGGS \$1.00 PER 13; \$4.00 PER 100. J. T. ANGELL, Pine Plains, N. Y.

practical training in poultry culture at this institution has shown that there is prevalent to a large extent among poultrymen a realization of the need of educational preparation, and a strong desire to gain a thorough understanding of the knowledge necessary to success in the poultryman's calling.

"The personal bearing of the students seeking this special instruction has proved conclusively that poultry culture is attracting men and women of most excellent character, who realize that poultry culture, as a life work, may rank with the best of human callings and professions. The best qualities and talents of man are brought into exercise in the controlling and managing of natural forces for moulding the plastic animal organisms to secure the proximate and ultimate products of modern poultry breeding.

"The course of study and training serves to prove the student, and decisively teaches him his adaptation or non-adaptation to the poultry business. The course in poultry culture trains the poultry man to habits of study and observation which should prove of inestimable value in his life labors, enabling him to correctly estimate and properly utilize the results of experimentation and experience and to wisely manage the factors with which he has to deal in the pursuit of his purposes.

"The evidence is conclusive that students can come from the farm, from industrial life, and even from professional and classical environment, and having pursued this special course with a definite purpose in view, can proceed to apply the instruction they have gained with success and profit to their chosen calling.

"The special features of the poultry course include some study of the natural sciences which relate to poultry; instruction in the planning and establishing of poultry plants; lessons in farm management and the keeping of records and accounts; practice in artificial incubation and brooding; knowledge of the principles involved in the feeding and housing of fowls; observation, by inspection excursions, of poultry plants in operation under varying conditions; debates and discussions on poultry questions; lectures by expert poultry specialists; training in the actual operations of poultry farming; insight into methods of experimentation and abiding interest in the same, which will ensure continued co-operation in the poultry work of the Experiment Station.

"Speciality farming is the key to successful agriculture in America. The opportunities for the profitable pursuit of poultry keeping in the United States are numerous. The location and rural conditions of Rhode Island are particularly well adapted to the poultry industry; and yet in this state large areas, in the aggregate, are lying unused and unproductive which are adapted to poultry farming and might become by this means the foundation of a thriving rural industry.

"In conclusion it may be mentioned that the students taking the poultry course at this institution will form the

nucleus for an association of progressive poultrymen who will earnestly aid in applying and disseminating information of the results of research and experimentation in poultry culture and assist in the investigations of the Experiment Station while carrying on their poultry business. This station will thus become a corresponding and compiling center for numerous "experience stations" all co-operating in a systematic search for the truth in poultry culture and seeking individually and collectively the highest advancement of one of the most important branches of American agriculture.

"Easy Poultry Keeping for Invalids," by Myra V. Norys, Westfield, N. J. Ninety pages. Price 25 cents. For sale by the author.

Mrs. Norys has given the poultry world a very interesting book. It will appeal to those who are compelled to seek outdoor life for health, and Mrs. Norys having purchased health with the price of poultry keeping, gives her readers the benefit of a profitable experience.

The book is a mass of pointers, and it should go into the poultry library of every home where A FEW HENS visits.

A FEW PULLETS. B. P. Rocks, for layers, \$1 each. Cockerels \$1.50 to \$5. Must please or money back. W. R. Hobbie, Kankakee, Illinois.

BELGIAN HARES at moderate prices. B. H. DAVIS, Woonsocket, R. I.

ROSE and S. C. White, S. C. Brown and S. C. Buff Leghorns. Eggs 75 cts. per 15; \$4.00 for 105. Mr. and Mrs. S. RIDER, Maryland, N. Y.

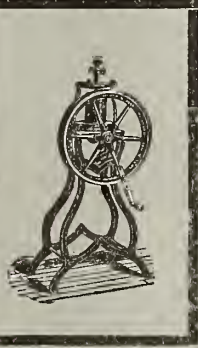
90 varieties choice Poultry, Eggs, Pigeons and the true Belgian Hares. All described in Colored Descriptive sixty-page Book and mailed for 10 cents. J. A. BERGEY, Telford, Pa.

EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM. White Wyandottes exclusive. Bred for utility as well as fancy. Eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$2.00 per 30. A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordville, N. Y.

White Plymouth Rocks. EGGS { from selected vigorous stock, \$1.00 for 13; \$4.00 per 100. STEPHEN WHITE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

A LIVING from Two Acres and A Few Hens is no dream, but can be made with my **UTILITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS!** Single sitting, \$1.25; 2 or more sittings at \$1. } \$4.00. Fertility guaranteed. Illustrated circular free. **ROUND TOP POULTRY YARDS,** C. P. BYINGTON, M. D., Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y.

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Over 600% Increase.

SPOKANE, WASH., January 30, 1900.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in reporting to you the result of the No. 6 Stearns' Green Bone Cutter purchased in November, 1899. From a mixed lot of pullets and hens, I secured 98 eggs in January, 1899. In January, 1900, from exactly the same number of pullets and hens, I have secured 723 eggs. I attribute this not only to the fact that I feed green cut bone, but also that it was properly prepared with a Stearns Cutter. Yours truly, F. L. Samson.

The Stearns is the only cutter producing bone cut so fine as to be safe for pullets and chicks. Self-feeding, self-regulating, non-clogging. Cuts gristle, meat and cracks corn. Doubles egg product. Lengthens laying season. Soon pays for itself.

FREE A valuable work on "How to Make Poultry Pay," by eminent poultry authorities, with catalogue of bone cutters, grit crushers, clover cutters and other appliances.

E. G. STEARNS & CO., - - Box 6, Syracuse, N. Y.



Now is the Time You Want Eggs!

BY FEEDING YOUR FOWLS A LITTLE

Banner Egg Food & Tonic

your hens will lay lots of eggs and you can double your profits, as this is the season of the year when fresh laid eggs are scarce.

Remember, this **TONIC** does not force your hens to lay, it only brings them up to the pink of condition which is necessary for egg production. To those who have never used it, we simply ask you to give it a trial and be convinced.

Prices, One Pound can 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents.

Five cans \$1.00 on board express in New York.

Our Immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue sent **FREE**.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

W. V. RUSS, Proprietor.

26 and 28 Vesey Street, New York City.

WHEN WRITING KINDLY MENTION A FEW HENS.



BIG MONEY IN EGGS

if you can only get enough of them at the lowest cost. **GREEN CUT BONE** solves the problem. It doubles the egg product. It makes hens lay in the dead of winter when eggs are worth money. It keeps the hen laying. It makes chicks grow fast and mature early, and makes early layers of the pullets.

MANN'S NEW BONE CUTTERS

prepare bone in the best way. Cut fast, run easy, last long. Mann's Clover Cutter, Granite Crystal Grit and Swinging Feed Trays are all necessary to highest success. Cash or installments. Illustrated catalogue sent **Free**. **F. W. MANN CO., Box 67 MILFORD, MASS.**



Sharpless Cream Separators—Profitable Dairying.

[BREVITY SYMPOSIUM—Continued.]

they cost as much as Barred Plymouth Rocks and do not lay any more eggs.—W. M. Shaw.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Spanish and Red Caps. I now breed White Wyandottes exclusively, as I think they lay more eggs in a year than any of the above breeds, mature earlier and a much better table fowl.—E. H. Williams.

S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cornish Indian Games. Believed that one breed, properly handled of a popular variety, would be enough to successfully manage—a belief yet unchanged. It gives one better opportunities for the selection of breeding and exhibition stock, and my opinion is that it eventually insures greater profits, if the breed chosen be what we call a general purpose fowl.—Robert Atkins.

Black Spanish, Black Minorcas, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred and Wh. Plymouth Rocks, and crossbreeds of many varieties. My reason for giving these up and keeping White Wyandottes, is that the latter equal the former in all and superior in many points. They mature early, are easily fed, are plump, hardy little fellows at eight and ten weeks old, and ready for market and bring a better price than any other breed at that age. They are the best Winter layers I have ever kept.—D. T. H.

Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks. Gave them up because my White Rocks were superior to any of them. Also because I prefer a white fowl of the size of a Rock, and have a decidedly personal preference for a single comb. My ideal Rock is quite long-backed, full breast and blocky.—Walter A. Wagner.

No. 36.

What were your most costly mistakes as a beginner?

Buying high priced birds because I thought they must be something tremendous, or the man would not have the nerve to ask such a price.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker.

Carelessness.—No Name.

Borrowing sitters and introducing Red mites, an act inexcusable in anybody but a greenhorn.—Charles A. French. Overcrowding, more especially in growing chicks.—Emory E. Banks.

Buying hens and overfeeding.—S. P. D. Overfeeding; that is, feeding too much grain and not enough meat and bulky foods, such as clover and vegetables for green food.—D. T. H.

Trying to keep too many breeds in limited quarters and neglecting to give young stock proper care and dry coops, especially the latter. This was in 1889 and 1890.—Robert Atkins.

My most costly mistakes as a beginner were neglect, as I had to be away the biggest part of every day.—Austin Long.

Crowding, improper food and water.—F. W. Brooke.

Had that many could not tell which were the worst—probably overfeeding.—Matt G. Robson.

The most extensive I ever made was to think that any one else than an expert poultryman could take care of a flock during my absence of five weeks. Returning I found two-thirds of my chickens dead, and half of my older fowls dumpish from overfeeding and irregular attention.—E. L. C. Morse, Chicago, Ills.

No. 37.

Did you ever try duck, goose or turkey culture, and with what success?

Tried turkey culture without any success, after an expenditure of \$47. They all died, seemed to me, without cause.—W. M. Shaw.

Raised a couple of hatches the last two years. First year set nine eggs and hatched and reared eight ducks. Second year set twelve eggs and hatched and reared nine ducks. Killed at about ten weeks they weighed about four pounds each.—E. R. Reid.

Tried Pekin ducks a little and had fair success raising them, but no market for ducks nor eggs. With a good market should say they would be profitable.—S. P. D.

Not in this country; always did well in the North of England.—Matt G. Robson.

I once got a sitting of turkey eggs, costing \$3 or \$4. Some hatched, but died

Trap Nest Plans 15 cts. H. M. Doty, Chatham, N. Y.

R. and S. C. R. I. REDS. Stock for sale. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Irving Crocker, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BURGLARS' ALARMS. Patterns and instructions 20 cents. Also grit machine plans for 20 cents. AUG. R. LORENZ, 452 Spring Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively. Profitable layers. Eggs from the best of stock \$1.25 per 15. L. G. HELLER, Bridgeton, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS. Healthy, free range stock Will sell cockerels and pullets for \$1.25 each MAHLON GROSS, Fountainville, Pa.

BLACK LANGSHANS Cockerels, BROWN LEGHORNS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00. S. W. BRACKNEY, Santa Fe, Ohio.

My Brown Leghorns

are great layers. Eggs for hatching from pure bred, farm raised stock. Prices reasonable. Write. Egg record tree. LEE SHORTT, Lower Cabot, Vt.

200

nice vigorous WHITE WYANDOTTES. Best brown egg strain in America. Prices low. Also my entire stock Buff Wyandottes at half price. W. E. MACK, West Woodstock, Vt.

CRYSTAL SPRING FARM White Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks are bred for eggs and meat, yet they have won wherever shown this Fall and Winter. They will please you. Eggs for hatching. Write for prices. E. R. PERRY & SON, No. Charlestown, N. H.

BURDICK'S BIRDS

Lay Early and Often.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, White Leghorns. Incubator eggs, \$5.00 per 100. FRANK C. BURDICK, Rockville, R. I.

EGGS from Shull's White Wyandottes, White and Buff Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks. Practically mated. None better \$3 a sitting. Belgian Hares, fine Does ready \$3 Black Does, five months, \$1. Cordova, Thadus, Shafter, Prince and other good Buck at warren. R. R. SHULL, Greensboro, Md.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

that lay eggs. Average record 191 eggs each. Also PEKIN DUCKS. The business kind. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Guaranteed 75 to 90 per cent. fertile. E. O. Schaaf, Box 121, Woodbury, N. J.

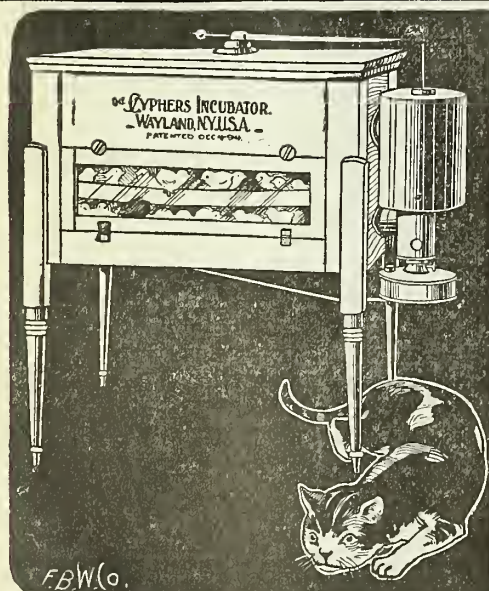
FOR SALE. A few Cockerels, E. B. Thompson Ringlet strain BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS for \$2.00 and upwards. Eggs from same strain. Also H. E. Benedict strain R. C. B. Leghorns, 20 eggs for \$1.00. RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARM, Box 81, Ausable Forks, N. Y.

NO MATTER WHAT TRAP

You need Ideal Monthly Record Sheets. Like Ideal Nests they save time and money. 25 cts. per dozen (25 hens 1 year), \$1.50 per 100. Sample free. F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me. } NEST YOU USE

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Bred for heavy laying by F. L. DuBOIS, Box 45, Loyd, N. Y., prop. Mountain View Poultry Farms. I select and mate up my breeding pens every fall, from stock proving greatest layers the past year. Have my farms fenced so all have free range. No yarded fowls for me. Eggs yet this season \$1 per 15.



There's Something In It.

You will find this true when you investigate

THE CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

The experience of thousands proves it. Their introduction marked an epoch in incubator construction. They are the self-regulating, self-ventilating, non-moisture machines. They made their place and keep it purely on merit. Our guarantee leaves no chance for loss on your part. The new Year Book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping in All Its Branches," 192 pages (8x11) with 200 new and original illustrations, contains a wealth of poultry information. We mail it for 10c in stamps, which exactly covers postage—The Book is Free. Ask for Book No. 29. Large Illustrated Circular mailed free. Address nearest office.

The Cyphers Incubator Company,

CHICAGO, ILL. WAYLAND, N. Y. NEW YORK CITY, BOSTON, MASS.
323-325 Dearborn St. 8 Park Place. 34 Merchants Row.

young, like pious children in Sunday School books. My experience with ducks would need a whole edition of this paper. I had a few hens and lots of house room. I hatched chickens as late as I wanted to, and got a lot of Pekin duck eggs at two cents each, raised one hundred or so, and sold all but twenty-five ducks and five drakes. These I wintered and had no trouble to dispose of the eggs for hatching. The following Fall, however, I had chickens enough to fill the houses, so sold the ducks. I must say the muscular tissue destroyed in their behalf was not compensated for at very high rates.—Charles A. French.

Have tried Pekin ducks and found them grand to raise. There is no other poultry that will bring in such quick and handsome returns. I had them weigh eleven and twelve pounds to the pair this Summer at eight weeks old, and they were not fed for market, but for breeding. To be successful with ducks they must be fed from birth to maturity especially for breeding, and then fed especially for laying eggs that will hatch 70 to 90 per cent., for there is where the profit comes in.—D. T. H.

Tried ducks; excellent success, but they eat too much.—Beatrice A. R. Stocker. I have raised ducks on a very small scale, but liked the business very well.—Austin Long.

Have tried Pekin ducks on a small scale for several years. To get best prices it would be necessary to get them early and use artificial methods. I raise thirty or so a year, and fatten and sell alive what I do not want to keep or eat. I lose less ducklings than chickens. I think a good fat roasted duckling is fine eating. I like to see ducks around, as they are so lively and full of their motions. As layers they are all right. The first year I had five late-hatched ducks and they laid 170 eggs apiece in a year. We use their eggs the same as hens and can see no difference except in size. In most cases we use one duck egg in place of two hen eggs in cooking. It pays to keep a few for eggs alone. I never tried geese. Did try to raise turkeys this year. Hatched ten and in six weeks the last one was dead. I kept them free from lice, out of the wet and fed sour milk, cheese, bread and milk, etc. The first time I ever failed with fowls new to me, and don't like to give up beat. Tried White Guineas this year. Hatched twelve, all of which lived. Thought they were going to be a wild fowl, but find them the greatest pets I ever saw. They follow me all over the place like a dog. If I go into a building, up a tree or on a roof, they are right there. I can pick them up and if I sit down they are all over me, picking my hands, shoes, clothing, etc.—Benj. S. Dowse.

Belated Replies.

I consider milk, either sweet, sour or buttermilk, one of the most valuable foods for hens. In warm weather I like to keep it before them all the time, in two-quart tin pails. If it is

thick so much the better, as they can eat more of it. I never knew of one eating enough to do any harm and doubt if they could. In cold weather I generally heat (not boil) it in the feed cooker, and mix the mash with it, as the hens are not so thirsty for it and it might freeze cold nights if fed in the pails.—Fred. A. Hanaford, So. Lancaster, Mass.

I use Sheridan's Condition Powder in the morning mash, and with good care have not lost a bird from effects of molting in two years.—E. H. Williams, Coldwater, Mich.

My average loss during molting season is about five per cent.—Walter A. Wagner, Luzerne, Pa.

New Questions.

The following questions have been asked by readers of the Symposium, for answer in this department:

42. What are the best and most reliable methods to raise a brood of turkeys?
43. As the Standard does not give weight for Brown Leghorns, will breeders please state what is considered a good weight for breeders of that variety?
44. How large a closed house would you build to house a dozen White Wyandotte fowls, and what would be the average cost of same?
45. Have you ever bred Indian Runner ducks, and with what success?
46. At what age would you market White Wyandottes as roasters, also at what time of year to bring the most profit?
47. What results have you noticed in the use of egg foods, condition pow-

ders, etc., as far as increasing the egg yield is concerned?

48. What method of marking fresh eggs can you suggest which will be equally satisfactory to producer and consumer, guaranteeing the rights of both?
49. What methods prove most successful in hatching eggs with hens?
50. Do you believe in moistening eggs under a hen while setting, or will she do it sufficiently herself?
51. Has the feed of a hen while sitting any influence upon the moisture of her body?
52. If you are located in a more or less damp climate, and your hen houses are dry and warm in Winter, explain how they were built to secure warmth and dryness?
53. What is your system of ventilation in Winter to avoid dampness?

Why Fuss with Hens

When you can get an Incubator and Brooder that works as satisfactorily as the

"SUCCESSFUL"

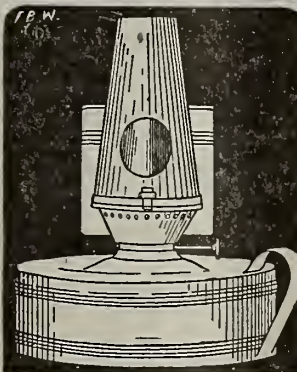
It runs itself, and hatches every hatchable egg. Send 6c in stamps for our new book—the best catalogue of the year—and read what users of the "Successful" say; 154 pages; printed in 5 languages. Better send for it at once.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO.
Box 423, Des Moines, Iowa.



COLERAIN FARM quality is high. Brown egg White Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns. Finest white eggs. Standard bred bread winners. Few cockerels and pullets at \$1 and \$2. Eggs \$1.50 sitting. B. L. SCHMIED, Box 20, Groesbeck, O.

INCUBATOR SAFETY



Don't run risks with your incubators. The ordinary lamp is a constant source of danger. Get the only safety lamp made, Oakes'

Hydro-Safety Lamp.

Gives a perfectly uniform heat, entirely free from soot and smoke. The wick is surrounded by a water-jacket which keeps the burner cool and makes explosion impossible. No matter what incubator or brooder you use you will get better results if you use the Hydro-Safety Lamp. Price from 75c to \$2.70.

We manufacture the Oakes' Improved Compound Thermostatic Bars, Trip, Damper and Wafer Regulators; brass and copper boilers and tanks, adjustable thermometers, egg testers and all incubator and brooder supplies, repairs and fixtures at wholesale prices. Send for catalogue.

L. R. OAKES, Mfr., No. 2 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.



F.B.W.Co.

The Best

work can be done only by a good machine—the best machine. We feel certain that if you once examine the

Marilla

Incubators and Brooders

(Hot Water or Hot Air.)

you will be convinced that they will give you better satisfaction than any other machines made. We sell them with that guarantee. They have a regulator that regulates and you don't have to adjust it every other day. Send 2c postage for fine catalog. You'll be interested in our machines.

Marilla Incubator Company, Box 13, Rose Hill, N.Y.



Belated Odds and Ends.

Here are Some Odds and Ends That Came in Our Mails Too Late to be Classified, but Interesting Nevertheless.

Hiram Pressey, Johnstown, Pa.: "I breed both the White and the Silver Wyandotte, and like both. But I must admit that the Silvers will lay more eggs and of a much richer brown color than will the Whites. But when it goes to dressing for market, I rather prefer the White variety."

Paul Zimmer, Reading, Pa.: "Now that Winter is at hand and there will be more or less trouble with frosted combs and wattles, I would like to advise all poulterers to keep a box of vaseline, petrolatum or petroleum jelly on hand to anoint the affected parts. It is one of the very best remedies."

John Wolfsiffer, Bayonne, N. J.: "I keep the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, while my neighbor keeps the Single Comb variety of the same breed. We feed and care for our stock exactly alike. He gets more eggs in a year than I do, but I get more during the Winter months. In figuring up our accounts for the year that ended November 1st, I made a clear profit of \$1.40 per head, while he reached only \$1.15. The reason for it was that during the Winter I got as much for one dozen as he got for two dozen in the time when eggs were more plentiful."

Richard Drake, Palatka, Fla.: "I see in one of the poultry papers that the scratching shed house is of very little use in the South, as the weather is always mild there. Perhaps the writer of that advice has had too limited an experience. I live in the extreme South, and find the scratching shed plan the very best. During rainy weather my fowls have good shelter and enjoy its protection and when the wind becomes unpleasant they do not hesitate to run under cover. Since I adopted this plan of housing I do not have near the trouble to keep my fowls from roosting in trees."

Frank Whitehead, St. Louis, Mo.: "I do not believe in giving my fowls lukewarm water to drink. Neither do I believe in filling their crops with ice cold water the first thing in the morning. So I have adopted the plan of emptying all the drinking vessels at night, and do not give them any water to drink until I have given them their morning mash, which is always fed warm. Immediately after giving them their feed I follow with the water, and I find they not only seem to relish it the more, but it aids them in digesting the food and having food in the crop the coldness of the water does not chill them."

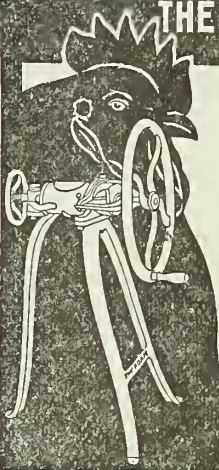
Edward Prasch, Ellwood, N. J.: "I was always strong in the idea that lice produced gapes in chicks, believing that the lice got in the windpipe and thus strangled the chicks. At that time I lived in New York State. But since residing in this part of New Jersey, where such a thing is practically unknown, I have been investigating the matter and have come to the conclu-

sion that it is the soil. In New York the soil is heavy and very easy becomes filthy, which, I believe, naturally grows the worms. In New Jersey (the Southern part) the soil is sandy and porous, and all filth washes through, leaving nothing to breed the worms, hence no gapes."

Mrs. Chas. A. Nagle, Lancaster, Pa.: "Every now and then I see some argument in the papers about the value of free range for fowls, and some strong points are brought out on both sides. I would like to give you my experience in the matter. Some years ago I, too, believed that free range was just the thing, and did not have any runs for my fowls. But later on the men folks began complaining that my hens were destroying more than they were worth, and so my husband built me a run 100 x 25 feet, and changed my house into a scratching shed with small roosting room. So I kept the floor heavily littered and made those hens work

hard. The result is that I not only get more eggs now than I did before, but the fowls are healthier and are more tame. No more free range for me."

William Sheldon, Pittsburg, Pa.: "I live in what is known as the smoky city—or rather I live in the outskirts of it. I have tried White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks, and while they exactly filled the bill for what I wanted, I still grew disgusted with them as I could not keep their plumage white and clean looking. So I made a change, substituting the Black Minorca for the White Leghorn and the Black Langshan for the White Plymouth Rock, and I am not sorry I did so. The Minorca gives me a much larger egg and just as many as did the Leghorn, and the Langshan gives a much finer eating carcass. I had some trouble to introduce the Langshan in market here, as there was a prejudice against the color and appearance of the carcass, but after my cus-



THE ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER


This is the Bone Cutter

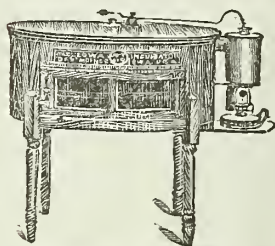
—and indeed the only one which is equipped with ball bearings. That's why it runs so easily. It cuts on the shear plate principle. No gouging, crushing or breaking of bone into pieces or dangerous bone splinters.

Leaves a Shaving of Bone,

fine and easily consumed by fowl or chick. Easiest to clean — cleans itself. Feeds at will of operator. Strong and durable. Large capacity. Made in various sizes for hand and power. Write for our illustrated Catalogue No. 1, prices, etc.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.





IT'S A SNAP

to operate the IOWA HOT AIR INCUBATORS, because they have no cold corners, no supplied moisture, self-ventilating and regulating, equal heat in egg chamber. We have attached the highest degree of incubator construction. Results prove it. Our handsome catalogue will be sent upon request.

IOWA INCUBATOR CO., Box J 1630, Des Moines, Iowa.

FOUR Poultry Papers For \$1.25.

Your Own Choice of TWO of Them.

FARM-POULTRY, semi-monthly,	-	-	-	Price, \$1.00
A FEW HENS, monthly,	-	-	-	Price, .25

YOUR CHOICE OF **50 Ct.** POULTRY PAPERS
ANY OTHER TWO IN THE U. S., \$1.00.

All sent to one address, one year, for the small sum of \$1.25, cash in advance, which is the price of *Farm-Poultry* and *A Few Hens* alone.

YOU SAVE \$1.00 COLD CASH.

Send all orders to us, with cash, stamps or money orders. Do not send checks unless you add 10 cts. for exchange. No changes allowed after order is entered. Postage added in town where paper published.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

tomers were introduced to the fine Langshan flavor, they became steady buyers."

James Kennedy, Newport, R. I.: "I see you are about trying the White Wonders. When I first saw the breed I did not think much of them as they at once called to mind the serious conflict of a New England poultry editor and an out West purchaser. The editor sold the Westerner some White Wyandotte eggs and they hatched with profuse leg feathering. These White Wonders gave me a suspicion of being a bred-to-type feathered legged Wyandotte and I called them mongrels. But one day while visiting in Maine, I came across a large flock of them, and their owner was so flattering in his praise of their merits that I concluded to try them. Their fine large brown eggs and juicy quick-growing carcasses have made for me a valuable trade. If in search of a truly practical fowl, no mistake will be made in selecting the White Wonder."

Our Market Report.

An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of December—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.

NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	31	30	30 1-2
Fowls, dressed.....	8	7	7 1-2
Ducks, dressed.....	13	12	12 1-2
Spring Turkeys, dressed..	12 1-2	8	10 1-4
Turkey hens, dressed....	10	9	9 1-2
Turkey toms, dressed....	9	8	8 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	5 1-2	5	5 1-4
Geese, dressed.....	11	10	10 1-2
Fowls, live.....	10	8	9
Chickens, live.....	9	7	8
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Turkeys, live.....	8 1-2	8	8 1-4
Ducks, live, pair.....	.65	.50	.57 1-2
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.00	\$1.37	\$1.18 1-2

PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	30	25	27 1-2
Hens, live.....	10	7	8 1-2
Hens, dressed.....	10	9	9 1-2
Old Roosters, live.....	7	6	6 1-2
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7	6	6 1-2
Spring Chickens, live.....	9 1-2	7	8 1-4
Spring Chickens, dressed	11	10	10 1-2

BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape....	40	30	35
Eggs, choice Michigan....	32	27	29 1-2
Eggs, ordinary Western....	30	26	28
Chickens, dressed.....	17	13	15
Fowls, dressed.....	12	10	11
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Ducks, dressed.....	14	11	12 1-2
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Turkeys, Spring.....	13 1-2	10	11 3-4

CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	24	23	23 1-2
Chickens, hens, scalded....	7 1-2	6 1-2	7
Chickens, hens, alive.....	7	6	6 1-2
Spring Chickens, live.....	7	6 1-2	6 3-4
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Ducks, Spring, dressed....	9	8 1-2	8 3-4
Geese, live, per dozen..	\$6.25	\$6.00	\$6.12 1-2
Turkey hens, dressed.....	8	7	7 1-2
Turkey hens, live.....	7	6	6 1-2
Turkey gobblers, dressed..	8	6	7
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

CHICK RAISING.

In raising chickens successfully, the first and important consideration must be how to bring them healthy, strong and vigorous through the most critical period, which is admitted to be the first two weeks of their existence. It is not difficult to select a feed for general feeding, but what food will best meet the demands of the tender little creatures in their infancy, when they are subject to drawbacks in various forms, is important to decide upon. The experience is that when little chicks are once stunted, vigor and activity lost, the future is almost, if not altogether a failure; very discouraging indeed.

It is not wisdom to consider the cost of feeding them the first two weeks. If chicks can be saved from dying and be kept healthy, strong and vigorous, the little additional cost in feeding them the best food suited to their needs will largely repay the poultry raiser.

The strong indorsement and high praise poultry raisers give the **F. P. C. Chick Manna**, a preparation specially prepared as a 10 days' food for little chicks when first hatched, is evidence that it is the food to give chicks a healthy, strong, vigorous start in life, preparing them for the stronger and more fattening feed. **CHICK MANNA** is on the market for

more than a dozen years, and has met with marked success, meriting praise North, South, East and West. **F. P. Cassel**, manufacturer of the celebrated **F. P. C.** preparations for poultry, etc., is the originator and sole manufacturer of **CHICK MANNA**. Sold by poultry supply houses in Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Cleveland and New Pittsburg, O., St. Louis, Mo., Louisville, Ky., Milwaukee, Wis., and dealers through the country. By addressing the manufacturer on a postal card, giving name and address, plainly written, a sample of **F. P. C. CHICK MANNA**, price list, circulars, testimonials, etc., will be mailed. **F. P. Cassel**, Lansdale, Pa.

Poultry Supplies. Flint grit 35c. 100 lbs., factory. Incubators, brooders, bone cutters, etc. Lowest prices known. Circular. **S. W. Johnson**, Woodsford, Me.

1856 EGGS

laid by sixty White Wyandotte pullets in November and December last. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. **LYONS HILL POULTRY FARM**, Athol Centre, Mass.

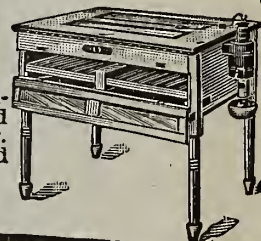
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

WOODEN HEN

recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



They Succeed Best

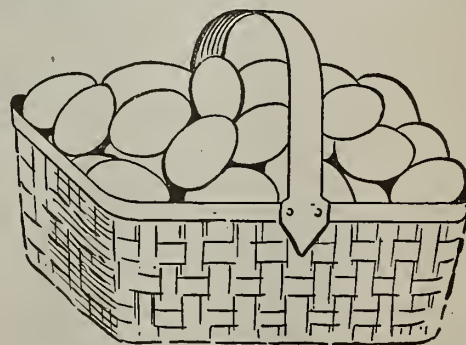
in keeping poultry for profit, who study cause and effect carefully. Many successful Poultry-raisers have learned by experience that the cause of a very bountiful supply of eggs in the fall and winter, when prices rule high is, proper care, feeding and management, which they have learned by experience includes the use in the mash food, once daily,

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

It helps to mature the young pullets early so they will lay when five or six months of age.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

No matter what kind of foods you use, Sheridan's Powder is absolutely necessary to cause the desired effect namely, a well filled basket of eggs daily. It gets old hens over molting period quickly; it develops to laying maturity the young pullets. It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to effect growth, prevent disease and produce eggs.



NOTHING ON EARTH
WILL
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
SHERIDAN'S
CONDITION POWDER

It is absolutely pure; Highly concentrated; Most economical, because such small doses; No other kind made like it. In quantity it costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Feed Dealers, or sent by mail. Large cans most economical to buy.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US. ASK FIRST.

We send one pack, 25 cts; five, \$1.00. A two-pound can, \$1.20; Six, \$5.00. Express paid. Sample copy "best Poultry paper" sent free. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO.**, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

People We Know.

Facts and News Gleaned Especially for A FEW HENS About People We Know.

The publication office of *Poultry Topics* has been removed from Warsaw to St. Joseph, Mo., and great improvement in the paper is promised. F. H. Pelts will continue, for the present, to edit the paper.

Attention is called to the egg record sheets as advertised in this issue by F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Me. They are the most complete of any yet published and very easy to understand and keep.

Kuhn's Egg Record and Account Book is a very handy manual and offers a system of book keeping that entails very little labor, and at the same time gives an accurate account of the profits and losses on the farm. The Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 28 Vesey street, New York city, recently purchased 1,000 copies in one order.

"Purifine," advertised in A FEW HENS by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., is without a doubt the most valuable article in that line that can be used in the poultry yard. It kills an odor without creating one, and does remarkable work in disinfecting runs, houses, etc. It is used diluted with water, which makes a very cheap article.

A very pretty art calendar for the year 1901, has just been received from the Orange Judd Company, New York City, publishers of *American Agriculturist*, *Orange Judd Farmer* and *New England Homestead*. The reproduction used on this calendar is made by the Stewart Process of Color Photography from the original painting by Henry P. Smith, the New York landscape painter, well known for his paintings of New England and Venice. He is chiefly known, however, for his pictures of old New England homesteads with landscape accessories, and in this special line he has been very much more successful than any other American painter.

Here is the Poultry Library that every poultryman should have:

- "Profitable Poultry Farming," by Boyer, 25c.
- "Broilers for Profit," by Boyer, 50c.
- "A Living from Poultry," by Boyer, 25c.
- "Farm-Poultry Doctor," by Sanborn, 50c.
- "Winter Eggs," by Robinson, 25c.
- "Poultry-Craft," by Robinson, \$2.00.

Sent separately or collectively, on receipt of price, by addressing the publishers, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., or Michael K. Boyer, Hammoncton, N. J.

If you are not interested in Bone Cutters it would be a waste of time to read this, as it is a reading notice, pure and simple, and we do not expect you to be deceived by it, for there is nothing which makes the ordinary man so vexed as to start to read an article which proves to be only a reading notice of some advertiser. If you are interested in Bone Cutters we would say that you can probably secure considerable information regarding the poultry business, and at the same time learn something about Bone Cutters, by sending to W. J. Adam, Joliet, Illinois, for his new catalogue, which is due every subscriber of this paper, and which will be sent upon application.

PRICES OF POULTRY NETTING

Have Been Greatly Reduced.

We offer special inducements to secure early orders. Send a list of what you require, and get our illustrated circulars and an estimate of cost of goods delivered at your R. R. station.

JAS. S. CASE, Colchester, Conn.

N. E. Agent for M. M. S. POULTRY FENCING.

COCKERELS. WHITE
\$1.00 each. W. G. HALE, Nortonhill, N. Y.

Lenola Poultry Yards.
Barred Ply. Rocks,
Pekin Ducks.

Bred on practical lines from pedigree layers. Bred and selected for practical purposes, from strong, vigorous stock. This season's breeding stock for sale now. April-hatched Cockerels and Pullets for sale in the Fall. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. WATMORE, Post Office, Moorestown, N. J.

Our Brown Egg

White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds are pedigree bred for heavy laying by trap nests. My Wyandottes won 1st cock; 2d, 3d hens; 3d pen; 1st eggs, Manchester, N. H. show, 1900. Scored 92 to 95 each. Stock scoring high from heavy layers \$1.00 each and upwards. C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

GOOD
WHITE Wyandottes,
Cockerels
and
Pullets

For Sale Reasonable.

White Indian Games,
Light Brahma Bantams,
Of the Highest Quality.

Orr's Clear Grit and Poultry Supplies.

RELIABLE INCUBATORS
AND BROODERS.

Circulars free, telling how you can get the best poultry paper free.

D. LINCOLN ORR, Box 9, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

CAUSE FOR GRATITUDE.



Chicks in the background—"Look! The Leghorn chicks are going to get licked!

Ain't we glad our mother was a Wooden Hen."

By the way, George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., the incubator manufacturer, has marketed another hatcher. This very meritorious machine is called the 200-egg Wooden Hen. It is an enlargement of his famous little 50-egg hatcher, favorably known the poultry world over. This new incubator is an answer to a great popular demand for a very simple, but reliable machine, at a moderate price—a demand that forced a large production, lowering the cost of manufacture. The price is \$12. A first-class 200-egg incubator at \$12 is a surprise—a great surprise when we have assurance that it is thoroughly well made; a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Mr. Stahl will send free circular or catalogue to prospective purchasers.

Hanaford's Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes

Our pullets laid in November and December as high as 26 eggs each. We are prepared to book orders for eggs from these birds, and from yearling hens of this strain, some of them having a record of 219 eggs in a year, at \$1 per setting; \$2 for 30. This strain has been bred for beauty as well as utility; plump bodies, white plumage and yellow legs. We advise that eggs be engaged early; the cash need not be sent until time of shipment. Last season we sold ourselves short of eggs; this season we cannot do it as we want to raise 1,000 business birds.

Our Buff Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are bred for business and beauty. Eggs \$1.50 per setting; \$2.50 for 30. Several Buff and R. I. Red cockerels for sale. One breeding pen each of Buff and White Wyandottes for sale. Correspondence solicited. FRED. A. HANAFORD, Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass.

Wh. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds.

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